REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

1. Objections to the Specification

The amendment filed 12/29/2006 was objected to under 35 U.S.C 132(a). Reasons of objection were cited on pages 2-3 of the above-mentioned Office action.

Response

The amendments filed 12/29/2006 have not been entered by the Examiner. However, the applicant believes the amendments to the specification filed on 12/29/2006 are fully supported by the original disclosure.

Please refer to Fig. 6 and the related paragraph [0024]. Fig. 6 discloses that the parallel connected active-type light emitted devices 58 are connected to the source electrode of the thin film transistor (the first active device) 56. Paragraph [0024] discloses that "**At the same time,** the data line driving circuit 50 inputs a corresponding data signal into the drain electrode 56b of the thin film transistor 56 **for turning on each of the thin film transistors 60** and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. **Since each of the thin film transistors 60 is turned on, the potential source 64 supplies a driving current** to each of the organic light emitting diodes 62 via the thin film transistors 60 **to make the organic light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams.**" The original disclosure reveals that the thin film transistor (the first active device) 56 turns on each of the thin film transistors 60 and each of the organic light emitting diodes 62 of each active–type light emitting device 58 simultaneously. **According to paragraph [0024], those skilled in the art should understand that the thin film transistor 56 is capable of turning on the active–type light emitting device 58.** Therefore, those skilled in the art should understand that the thin film transistor 56 is capable of turning off the organic light emitting diodes 62. Consequently, those skilled in the art can understand that the thin film transistor 56 switches each of the active-type light emitting devices 58 simultaneously.

In accordance with the original disclosure, applicant wishes to amend the

feature as " switching **each** of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously." Moreover, MPEP 2413.06 reveals " **information contained in any one of the specification, claims or drawings of the application as filed may be added to any other part of the application without introducing new matter**." Therefore, the amended feature "switching each of the active-type light emitting devices simultaneously" is supported by the original disclosure and overcomes 35 U.S.C 132(a). Consideration of entering the amendment is respectfully requested.

2. Claim rejections - 35 U.S.C. 112

Claims 1-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C 112, first paragraph. Reasons of rejection were cited on page 3 of the above-mentioned Office action.

Response

Referring to Fig.6, Fig. 6 discloses that the parallel connected active-type light emitted devices 58 are connected to the source electrode of the thin film transistor (the first active device) 56. According to paragraph [0024], **thin film transistor 56 is capable of turning on each organic light emitting diodes 62 of the active-type light emitting device 58 at the same time.** The related paragraph is quoted in the above section. As interpreted above, those skilled in the art can understand that the thin film transistor 60 may act as a switch turning on the organic light emitting diodes 62 of the active–type light emitting device 58, and therefore, the thin film transistor 60 is capable of turning off the active–type light emitting device 58. Furthermore, MPEP 2413.06 reveals " **information contained in any one of the specification, claims or drawings of the application as filed may be added to any other part of the application without introducing new matter**." In the present response, claims 1-18 are amended in a rewording manner based on paragraph [0024]. Applicant asserts that the amended claims are supported by the specification. Reconsideration of claims 1-18 is respectfully requested.

3. Claim rejections– 35 U.S.C. 102(e)

Claims 1-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C 102(e) as being anticipated by Komiya (US 6,954,190). Reasons of rejection were cited on pages 4-9 of the above-mentioned Office action.

Response

The Examiner notes that Komiya teaches a pixel structure of an active matrix display device having three scan TFTs 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3, which are simultaneously switched on for the duration of one horizontal period when the horizontal line is selected. In Komiya's invention, the pixel structure has a gate line and a plurality of data lines. The scan TFTs 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3 are respectively connected **to separate data lines** DATA1, DATA2, and DATA3, and **separate** storage capacitors SC1, SC2, and SC3. For radiating the organic EL elements EL1-3 at the same time, **three separate data lines have to be selected** to charge the respective storage capacitors SC1-3. **Therefore, three scan TFTs are required to radiates the organic EL elements at the same time.**

Applicant amends several claims of the present application to emphasize the characteristics of the present application. Currently amended claims 1 and 11 are repeated as follows:

1. (Currently amended) A pixel structure of an active matrix display device, the active matrix display device having a source of first potential and a source of second potential, the pixel structure comprising:

a plurality of active-type light emitting devices **connected in parallel** with each other, each of the active-type light emitting devices being electrically connected between the source of first potential and the source of second potential;

a **single** first active device having a first end electrically connected to a scanning line, a second end electrically connected to a data line, and a

third end electrically connected to a switching end of each of the active-type light emitting devices for switching each of the active-type light emitting devices; and

a storage capacitor having a first electrode electrically connected to the third end of the first active device and the switching end of the active-type light emitting devices, and a second electrode electrically connected to the source of first potential end.

11. (Currently amended) An active matrix display device comprising:

a plurality of scanning lines;

a plurality of data lines;

a plurality of pixels, each of the pixels electrically connected to one corresponding scanning line and one corresponding data line, each of the pixels comprising:

a single first active device having a first end electrically connected to the corresponding scanning line, a second end electrically connected to the corresponding data line, and a third end;

a plurality of active-type light emitting devices electrically **connected in parallel** with each other, each of the active-type light emitting devices being connected between a source of first potential and a source of second potential, each of the active-type light emitting devices comprising:

a light emitting device electrically connected to the source of second potential; and

a second active device having a fourth end electrically connected to the third end, a fifth end electrically connected to the source of first potential, and a sixth end electrically connected to the light emitting device, wherein **the single first active device switches each of the active-type light emitting devices**; and

a storage capacitor having a first electrode electrically connected to the

third end of the single first active device and the fourth end of the active-type light emitting devices, and a second electrode electrically connected to the source of first potential end.

According to Fig. 5 of the present invention, each pixel 52 is connected to its corresponding scanning line 48 and data line 50, and receives corresponding signals via the scanning line 48 and the data line 50. As shown in Fig. 6 of the present application, each pixel 52 has **only one** thin film transistor (**the single** first active device) 56 connecting to a plurality of active-type light emitting devices 58 which are electrically connected in parallel. Each of the active-type light emitting devices 58 further comprises a thin film transistor (the second active device) 60 and an organic light emitting diode 62 for radiation. Please refer to paragraph [0024] for support. When the scanning line driving circuit 44 inputs a scanning signal into the gate electrode 56a of the thin film transistor 56 through the scanning line 48. At the same time, the data line driving circuit 50 inputs a corresponding data signal into the drain electrode 56b of the first active device 56 for turning on each of the thin film transistors 60 and charging the storage capacitor 54 to a first potential. Since each of the thin film transistors 60 is turned on, the potential source 64 supplies a driving current to each organic light emitting diode 62 via the thin film transistor 60 to make the organic light emitting diodes 62 radiate light beams. **The pixel structure of the present application has only one thin film transistor (the single first active device) 56 connecting to those organic light emitting diodes 62 of the active–type light emitting device 58 connected in parallel and capable of switching on all of the organic light emitting diodes 62 of the active–type light emitting device 58 for radiation.**

Compared to Komiya's invention, the present application only requires a single first active device (the thin film transistor 56) to turn on/off a plurality of the active-type light emitting devices 58. In *In re Kotzab*, there was no finding "as to the specific understanding or principle within the knowledge of the skilled artisan"

that would have provided the motivation to use a single sensor as the system to control more than one valve. 217 F.3d at 1371, 55 USPQ2d at 1318, discussed in the MPEP 2143.01. Similarly, **there is no motivation to use an active device to switch multiple light emitting devices in this case. Furthermore, the feature of turning on/off a plurality of active-type light emitting devices by one first active device is never suggested or disclosed in Komiya's invention.** For the above reasons, the amended claims 1 and 11 are novel and non-obvious and should be patentable over Komiya et al.

In addition, claims 2-10 are dependent on claim 1, and claims 12-18 are dependent on claim 11. If claims 1 and 11 are found allowable, claims 2-10 and 12-18 should be allowable. Reconsideration of claims 1-18 is respectfully requested.

Applicant respectfully requests that a timely Notice of Allowance be issued in this case.

Sincerely yours,

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